MEW-YORK DAILY TRIBUNE, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1857]

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The underrigned, taking great interest, as citizens, in the size and honest administration of municipal affairs, in the arfaircement of a good Police, and in the preservelice of the peace and order of the City, hall, with pratification the nomination of

DANIEL F. TIEMANN FOR THE MAYORALTY.

Many of me have long known him, and have been familiarly acquainted with his capacities, character and habite, in his business relations, and we believe him peculiarly fited to discharge the duties of that office, in the present public emergency. We know, above all that he has that highest competercy for this great public trust, in this, he is AN HONEST was, of mapetted personal character, a man whose word is the bond of truth, a citizen who has filled many public truets with a fidelity never questioned. He will bring to the chief magistracy of the city universal con-At 1 office will be lifted above the jobbing and corfor which too often infect the city government,

ard will be administered honestly and well. CHARLES H MARSHALL, BENI H. FIELD. FREDERIG DE PEYSTER, STURGES BENNET & CO., MCKESSON & ROBBINS, PETER COOPER, HENRY MEYER, Wheele & Hart. WM. F PAVEMEYER, ENRY MESTER,
Wheelet & Hart,
A. B. & D. Sands & Co.,
N. L. & Geo. Oriswold,
Joseph Kernochan,
Saruel L. Miteaill,
Theodore Crane,
Anson G Phelps,
Thomas Monsan,
Wm. J. Lane.
Thos. C. Chardavoyne,
Robert Enmet, ir.,
Robert Enmet, ir.

WM. F PAVEMEYER,
H. M. SCHIEFFELIN,
FELATIAH FERIT,
GOODHUFA CO.
JAMES LEE,
JAMES LEE,
HICKSEN W. FIELD,
William Hisiny & Co.,
S. Ingreal & Field,
Reynolds, De Vor & Co.,
Gringell, Silvarn & Co.,
D. Appleton & Co.,
Hunys, Smith & Townsend,
Christy, Constant & Co.,
Wilson G. Hunt & Co.,
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Christy, Constant & Co.,
Wilson G. Hunt & Co.,
Hunter,
Shepherd Engph,
Spermer & Colhas,
Speffice, Tileston & Co.,
Pencold & is rayler,
Themas H. Fei c.,
Carle & Strong,
Robert & William remote a register.
Thems H. Se. c.,
Carle & Strorg.
Bobert & Williams,
Affred Wists,
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I all the Constitution of the Constitution of Van Wyck,
W. J. Leve Jr.
William Adams,
Bellami, Whitney & Co.,
Robirs & Deabon,
Woodward, Pinkney & Clark,
William Faxon,
Geo. Ogdyke & Co.,
Richards, Buight & Co.,
Richards, Buight & Co.,
Sputteins, Vall & Fuller,
L. & V. Kirny & Co.,
Arculavius, Bonnett & Co.,
Israel Minor & Co.,
Heath, Wynkoop & Co.,
Pator, Stewart & Co.,
R. W. Howes,
W. Ogthout & Bro.,
W. Ogthout & Bro., R. W. Howes,
W. Outhout & Bro.,
Silas C. Herring & Co.,
Malcolm Messman,
Archet, Low & Bull,
Borsevelt & Son,
Clarke Bros.
James S. Aspinwall,
H. W. Brachtrat,
G. Ward Close & Co.,
Durver, Jaques & Co.,
E. Majast, jr., & Co.,
S. B. Chittenden & Co.,
F. Schilfelin, Haite So.,
F. Schilfelin, Haite So.,

Thos. C. Chardavoyne,
Robert Emmet, ir.,
David Hoadley,
Baboonk & Go.,
Chasterials, Ponyert & Co.
R. T. Woodward,
Philip Dater & Co.,
Du Boiss & Vandevsort,
Ochicha & Go.,
Francis Hall,
Charles A. Lemont,
Wm. A. Sowerman,
J. A. Bowerman,
J. A. W. Bell,
Mortimer Hendricks,
Curle & Strong,
Fred'k R. Ryer,
Georgo N. Lawrence,
John Jowett & Sons,
Battelle & Renwick,
Battelle & Renwick,
H. I. Baker & Bro.,
R. T. Woodward,
H. Fischer,
J. W. C. Moore,
Issae Bell,
P. R. Mumford,
Chas. H. Burkmaster,
E. W. Tapp, E. W. Tapp,
T. G. Wicker,
A. Henderson,
J. Collis, ir.,
Corlies & Decker,
A. Henderson,
J. P. Hogath,
Sardford Cobb, jr.,
C. Dulwiart,
A. G. Benton,
W. Wadsworth,
W. O. Massie,
E. V. Haughwout & Co.,
Ubsdell Pierson Lake&C
Arneld, Coustable & Co.,
W. H. Lee & Co.,
James Thompson,
Wm. I. Jenkins,
John H. Macy,
T. R. Aoly,
N. F. Fainer,
George Acheroack,
Samuel Gonovez,
Robert Haydock,
Wm. R. Wimple,
Phil. Benjamin,
Cen. L. Sidell,
G. H. Browne,
C. V. Banta,
James W. Quackinbush,
Homer Franklin,
George Peckham,
G De Angelis,
Samuel Hammond,
Stephen Paul,
Elbert T Williams,
Abraham S. Underhill,
G Fred Heye,
John D Hewlett,
John R. Auld,
Juhn A. Stevens,
Gustav Schwab,
Haskell, Merrick & Ball,
William Pinfold,
R. H. Greene,
E. R. Greene,
E. R. Greene,
Ears Wheeler,
Stanton, Sheldon & Co.,
James A. Patterson,
Heury Swift,
James R. Knapp,
T. G. Wilkes,
A. E. Billimus,
E. G. Gook, J. B. Montgomery,
James W. Lamson,
H. N. Camp,
G. T. Dekton,
D. H. Tutter,
H. H. Raymer,
James J. Craig,
A. S. Bope,
Harris Kuhn & Co.,
Peta V. King & Co.,
C. E. Mouris,
J. & H. Nostrand & Co.,
Berty & Pelmer,
C. Bushalter & Co.,
Chartes P. Park & Co.,
Rufus Park & Co.,
H. G. Reeve & Co.,
J. W. Byrmer,
George Elder,
H. Becker & Grave,
Herson Bouthursyd & Son
Goo. & Convert. E. G. Cook,
J. Odell,
W. B. Bancker,
R. McCurchen,
O. H. Cox.
Henry A. Heiser,
A. B. Purdy,
Henry Eghert, jr.
E. Hoffman,
Chav. S. Davisou,
H. S. Porter,
Wm. Sharp, jr.,
Robert Winthrop,
George Warren,
Marchail Peppon,
R. W. G. Ward,
Henry H. Ward,
John Ward, Henry H. Ward,
John Ward,
Henry Chancoy,
W. Whitewright, ir.,
James P. Joy,
A. Hoffmann,
Augustus F. Dorr,
J. Lothress,
Mend & C.
Wright Gilhes,
J. G. Hallett,
Alex. H. Stovons, jr.,
Daniel G. Bason,
James M. Swiit,
George B. Worswood,
Emil H. Jacquelin,
Rufus Stery,
Alexander McLeed,
E. L. Tebow,
Abazm L. Hewitt,
A. M. Conzens, Herace Southmeyd & So Geo. S. Conover, Lénnel Moses, F. H. Whitmore & Co., John E. Grass, Fred. J. Parker, Gooper, Hewett & Co., Jehn Falcotet, Peter Voothees, Isaac Kip, jr., William Williams, Jessue & Childs. William Williams, Jeanup & Childs, Williams & Gulen, Williams & Gulen, Williams Edwards, J. H. Chepman, W. Townsend Jones, Henry Davis, Abros. B. Chardwoyre, Chambertain, Phelps & Co., James P. Harper, E. W. Tris & Co., Bichard Irwin, Thomas A. Pattersov.

and 5,080 others. THE OFFICIAL VOTE DECLARED.

We print in our advertising columns this morning the Decleration of the Board of County Cauvassers, who closed their work on Saturday. For the sake of pre-serting the result in a condensed form, we give below the vote of each party on all the tickets exce it the

Dear. 87 815	Am.	Scat.	Total.
57.915			
	8,440	39	\$9,709
37,797	8,433	21	60,019
			59 785
			59.593
			59,817
37,745			59,767
37,633			69,831
37,322	8,633		60,072
37,777	****		59 223
37,688		62	59,131
		258	119,039
	100000		
38,162	****		59,484
	****		59,2
	****		59,365
	****		59,207
	****		\$0,033
	****		58,344
13,276			17.627
8.869	1,363		18,35)
7,740		86	15,001
7,948	1,216	47	13,397
	37,696 57,632 37,765 37,745 37,633 37,522 37,777 37,684 88,186 37,926 38,762 38,762 37,305 57,259 15,296 8,692 7,740	37,699	37.69: 8.904 55 37.632 8.401 62 37.745 8.401 62 37.745 8.401 62 37.745 8.401 62 37.783 8.812 35 37.522 8.683 52 37.775 103 37.683 62 45.151 256 38.662 55 37.469 113 38.662 55 37.469 113 37.725 24 47.239 23 8.699 1,363 711 7.740 128 8.699 1,363 711 7.740 128 8.699 1,363 711 7.740 47

FROM BOSTON.

Comespondence of The N. Y. Telbune. BOSTON, Nov. 20, 1857. The city is filled with rumors to-day relative to certain money transactions of Samuel Lawrence of the firm of Lawrence, Stone & Co., which are atyled, variously, defalcations, breaches of trust, and so on. Mr. Lawrence is the head of the above named firm, and also the Treasurer of the Bay State and Pemberton Mills at Lawrence, and the Middlesex Mills at Lewell. The most authentic account of the affair that I am able to obtain is that the firm of Lawrence, Stone & Co., before the financial pressure commenced borrowed money from various sources to carry of their business, giving their notes on demand. When the pinch came, Mr Lawrence used the notes and acceptances of the mills for which he was agent, to pay the money thus borrowed. The amount of this seems to be that the stockholders of the mills have, by the act of their Tressurer, been made to pay the debts of the firm of which he was the head, but with which they had nothing to do. I don't think it will be necessary to invent any new and milder name for this offense than either of those which

are now applied to it.

Another story is that Mr. Lawrence has used the money for purposes of private speculation.

The amount of money thus misdirected—there, I

Tothe Electors of the City of New-York. | think that is as mild a name as the transaction will think that is as mild a name as the transaction will bear, a misdirection—amounts to \$580,000, divided in this way among the different corporations: Bry State Mills, \$225,000; Middlesex, \$250,000; Pemberior, \$75,000.

Mr. Lawrence is the youngest of the famous Lawrence family, and the only surviving member, at least of the male branch—his brothers, Luther, William Ablatt and Among his gold ded Manager and dead the

William, Abbott and Amos, being all dead. commenced his business career as agent of the M ?-dlesex woolen mills at Lowell, and for many years gave his personal attention to the details of the business. Some years ago he removed to Boston. The transaction in which he has now been engaged whatever may turn out to be its precise character, is likely to be a "blot in the 'scutcheon" of a fam ly bitherto celebrated for commercial honor and bity.

Mr. Somner arrived home in the Niagara yesterday afte noon. His general health is much improved, but he still suffers to some extent the infirmity of the spine which causes him to walk somewhat hesitatingly, and to be easily fatigued. His case was easily understood abroad by physicians, who express the opinion that he will gradually but slowly recover. He heard of some similar instance of infirmity to Crimean soldiers, caused by blows upon the head. Mr. Sumner suffered much from sea sickness on his passage home, but looks well and is in good spirits. He will be in his seat at the cpening of Congress. He wrote no such letter as that which was published in his name just before the election, but he congratulated Mr. Banks upon his election.

The friends of Neal Dow gave him a reception at the Tremont Temp'e last evening, and a breakfast at the Adams House this morning. The Prohibitory Liquer Law is enforced much more successfully than at any former time. In Essex County, somthirty or forty l'quor-sellers have been acqually sent to the House of Correction within the last month At the late term in Lowell, a smilar exportation occurred. At breakfast this morning, the Rev. Mr. Miner suggested that the surest way of alleviating the distress which is likely to prevail in this city this Winter was for the City Government to enforce the law. But our city officials are slow to take such hints as these.

The "Citizens' movement" in municipal affairs has got into a snarl. Perhaps before this reache you, however, it will be untwisted. The Demo-crats present Mr. John T. Heard; the Republicans Mr. Henry B. Rogers, and a secret order, consisting of the worst elements of the old Know-Nothing organization, go for Mr. Jonathan Preston, the w man of the three. Mr. Moses Kiwball is talked of

as a compromise candidate. He is a Republican.

Among the recent deaths which have attracted notice, is that of Deacon Nathaniel Frothingham of Salem, a most worthy gentleman of the old school, who was born in Charlestown in 1770, and in escaping over Penny Ferry into Malden, with his ather and mother, at the time of the battle of Bunker and mother, at the time of the battle of Busker Hill, lost his hat. It is rather rare, now a-days, to meet a man so nearly connected as this with the great battle. Deacon F. was a leading man in the Universalist denomination and John Murray's first sermen in Salem was preached in his house. His "golden wedding" was celebrated last year, and it is singular that the wife with whom he had lived fifty years, was his second wife and he was her second husband. She now survives him, as do several children, three or four of whom are merchants in New-York.

KANSAS.

A FREE-STATE CONVENTION. From Our Special Correspondent.

LAWRENCE, K. T., Nov. 12, 1857. For some days, the Free-State and Territorial Executive Committees have been in sension to decide what preliminary action should be taken. The result, so far, is a call for a general delegate Convention to be held in Lawrence on the 2d of next menth. I subjoin their call.

The object of the Convention in question is to determine what action shall be required to meet this new contingency. No Committee, of course, is authorized to take any steps with regard to matters so important. It would now seem that the last struggle, no matter how well managed has secured to the Free-State party no permanent advantage. I regret to add that the county offices vantage. I regret to add that the county offices have, so far, a rather bad effect in engeadering ill-feeling between members of the Free-State party. However, the pressure of duty now before them will smother up minor causes of difference. It cannot be denied that the aspects of the case are most serious. They are so feit here. Threats of fighting may again be heard, and I believe those who took the most consurrative waiting rescale talk took the most conservative position recently talk

That the Administration have some complicity in this awindle of a pretended submission, is too evident for the matter to be a joke. I feel persuaded that all the fuss about removing Walker for rejecting the fraudulent Oxford returns is got up for effect. While in Lecompton, just before the Convention adjourned, I learned that this matter was discussed in secret caucus. The hue and cry about Walker, and against the Oxford purgation, are merely designed against the Oxford purgation, are merely designed as blinds to conceal this greater iniquity. From what I have heard about this business, I expect that there will be more noise about it, and it is possible that some Southern Senators may refuse to concur in Walker's nomination. In the mean time, rest assured that the whole of this scheme is perfectly understood by the parties. Buchanan and at least three members of his Cabinet are privy to it, and several prominent Southern statesmen have and several prominent Southern statesmen have given it their acquiescence. For the sake of appearances, they may pretend to be dissatisfied with it: but it is a scheme of their own concecting and of-fers the last chance for the Border Ruffians and Pro-

fers the last chance for the Border Ruffians and Pro-Slavery interest to carry their point here.

Walker has been expected here for two days, but we have just heard that he has started for Washington. He went over there last week. When the fraudulent majority report was introduced into the Constitutional Convention, several Free-State men who had faith in his desire to do right, waited on him and informed him what was the substance of this iniquitous plan. Gov. Walker professed to be highly shocked at it, and declared to these men that such a submission at all that it such a submission was no submission at all, that it was a swindle, and that he should not see it pracwas a swindle, and that he should not see it practiced on the people without doing all in his power to prevent it; that, if necessary, he would call a special session of the Territorist Legislature at an early day. He told them that he would be apprised of what scurse the Convention took immediately after its action had been determined, and asked them to wait, assuring them that he would immedi ately visit Lawrence, and if the majority report, or anything like it, was adopted, it would meet with his unqualified opposition. He said that he had staked unqualified opposition. He said that he had stake his reputation on the fact that the Constitution must be fairly submitted, and he never could be sat-

isfied with anything short of it.
So much for so much. In the mean time, fou days have elapsed since he was advised of the polic determined by the Convention, and he is not her yet. We had a rumer last night that he had left th Territory and gone to Washington. Those wh looked on Walker as a man who would do fair, ar beginning to look black, and to suspect treachery. For my own part, I saw enough at Lecompton

For my own part, I saw enough at Lecompton last week to place Gov. Walker's complicity of this fraudulent, pretended submission beyond a peradvecture. His agents and tools were lobbying for it, and I believe that secret service money carried it through. I know that on the Friday night before the Convention adjourned, and when it was supposed that the delegation. that the dodge submission plan had been deteated a messenger was sent to the Executive office where Secretary Stanton only was at the time, for more money to carry the scheme through. I know the person who wrote to him, and what he wrote, and where he wrote it. I have not despaired of getting a copy of the letter, but would have preferred one written in reply. I need only add that the needed funds were forthcoming. Hence the result. PREE-STATE DELEGATE CONVENTION.

A Delegate Convention of the Free-State party will be held at Lawrence on Wednesday, the 2d day of De-cember at 10 Schock a. dt.

Two Delegates to each member of the State Legis-

The object of the meeting being to take into con-sideration the present position position of the Perri

tery, a rall representation is requested, as questions of vital importance will come before the Convention.

G. W. SM, FH, Chairman Territorial Commutee.

J. P. ROOT, Chairman State Exputive Committee.

G. W. HUTCHINSON, Scoretary.

STILL LATER.

I have just heard that the above call for a Convention has been revoked by the Committees.
Walker has gone. Secretary Stanton, it seems, has promised to call a session of the Territorial Legisla nre. The design is to leave all matters to the Ter itorial Legislature. As to Stanton doing any good for the Free-State party-well, there's "something" rotten in the State of Denmark."

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY'S CONCERT.

The times have affected the audience for the better. That is to say the crowd is extenuated and the atter. tion and quiet are augmented. The young ladies too behaved better, independently of the reduced rush they listened most to the music and least to ill-pisced

chetter of the young gentlemen.

The main piece of the concert of Saturday evening, Spher's symphony, the "Dedication of Sound," is no novelly. It has been played many a time and off, and leaves very little to be said about it. In regard to the reading of it on Saturday, the chief point capable of merding was a more subdued expression among the great mass of stringed instruments when accompany ing single flutes, oboes or clarionets. A thorough piaciesimo was not obtained. So, too, the accompaniment of the violoncello in the same piece was too loud. The bandbills of the evening contain the poem on which this emyphony is based, with a translation attributed to Mr. Burkhardt. This is an error, his translation being a different one.

The royelty of the occasion was a symphony of overture by Schumann illustrative of Byron's Manfred. Composers partake of the wild nevest of the age, and are determined to make more of music than nature intended. Spobr's symphony, however, is a legitimate effort of the school of suggestive music: but the character of Manfred-its life disgusts and religious breadths are beyond clear sound-painting. The most a composer of the new school can do with Manfreds and referth is to write selemnly and night-mareighly, and they do so. Excluding clearly defined melody for reveral reasons, one being that they cannot write it, they give us chords and add bits of progression. If the object of music he to exclude the beautiful for the cake of producing "the true" as they call it, they succeed to an uncharming extent. Schumaon's piece is well written, orchestration alone coneidered-but is deficient in ideas. It is well bowever, for the American public to know what is not doing in orchestra writing in Europe, for so we must consider the ambitious underreachings of this school But for the future the audiences of the Philharmonic might be spared such inflictions as Manfred, King Lear, and so forth, which are not emanations of genius, but mere evidences of fair talent and plodding industry of the new school of How Not to Do it. Considering that the only opportunity afforded to the New York public of hearing a really great orchestra is found in the four annual concerts of this society, the directors should use great discretion in the choice of works. We hear constartly at these concerts new pieces, showing that the composers have not the first idea of constructing a symmetrical and postical melody, or, in other words, of knowing how to compose.

Pieces which have no other claim than being con structed in accordance with the mathematics of music, should not occupy the attention of the Society. If composed in this country, such works would never obtain a hearing at the hands of the Directors. We have had, in fact, quite erough of the nightmare echool.

In comparison with such music, Beethoven's Fidelia overture, though wanting in the characterization of the dramatis persona which marks Von Weber's operatic overtures above all others, was a relief.

The solo performances of Saturday were by Miss Milrer, the vocalist, and Mr. Mollenhauer, the violoncellist. The first piece by Miss Milner was the wellkrown scena from Der Freischutz. This lady has a good, pure soprano voice. Her style is not absolutely dramatic, and therefore she suits the concert-room -to which, we believe, her efforts are confined. The prayer-the first movement of the scens-seemed to us to be given with too much effort, the spiritua breathing of the subject and the extreme tranquillity of the accompaniment considered. The last movement was unexceptionably well delivered. As a composition, this portion of the work is so cut up in its divisions that it wasts continuity, and hence effect or dramatic dash toward the end; in sirging this, accordingly, it is very difficult for the vocalist to make an effect with the public. In the scena from the Pu ritani Miss Miner executed beautifully, saving a few rapid passages toward the close which the ear accustomed to the dazzling roulades of Sontag or La Grange

found deficient. Mr. Mollenbauer, as a violoncellist, has many ex cellences. His pieces, too, are well chosen. It is an understood thing that every solo performance must include a great deal of digital dexterity. Even the melancholy Jaques of the orchestra, the violoncello is made to do this duty. But that thrown in or out enough remains of Mr. Mollenbauer to hold his auditory in close attention. He has a clear, distinct tone; execution in which delicacy is more remarkable than vigor; and the sentimentalism due his instrument.

The orchestra of eighty-two performers was led by Mr. Eisfeld. The last season of the Philharmonic was the most prosperous ever known. The receipts of the four concerts reached near \$15,000. This season there has been a great falling off in the subscription list.

AMUSEMENTS .- Wallack's Theater .- The new com edy by Messrs. Good ich & Co., has been withdrawn after having been performed five nights, while the new comedy by Mr. Dion Boarcicault is given to night for the twenty-second time with a promising and indeficite number of times in the future, thus show ing that the verdict of the public is a very earnest and decided one, with regard to the relative excellence of the two pieces. The people decidedly prefer the "Invisible Husband" to the "Maiden Wife," and the latter romantic lady has avowed to the decision of the boxes, and has withdrawn her maiden troubles from further observation.

Mr. Lester has risen in his might, and girt him for herce struggle, to indicate his saired right to a character which a revered tradition of the Manhattaness

says should be performed only by him-that of Hazry Jasper," the renowned "Bachelor of Arts." Armed to the teeth with all the Thespian parapher talia requisite for the conscientious performance of their dire duty, Mr. John Lester and Mr. Charles Mathews enter the cramatic lists against each other this evening, and each, at the point of the riding-whip, challerges public admiration for his own particular ver sion of "Harry Jasper." As they are separated, how ever, by eight blocks of Russ pavement, no serious con sequences are to be apprehended. The public curiosit, will be excited, and the treasuries of the theaters wi prosper thereby. "The Bachelor of Arts" and "The Invisible Husband" will assist each other to make up an attractive entertainment at Wallack's this evening

Broadway Theater. - Beside the "Bachelor of Arts." Mr. Mathews appears as "Capt. Patter" in his farce of "Patter vs. Clatter." Mr. W. Davidge also enacts "Jem Bags" in the "Tae Wandering Minstrel '

Laura Keene's Theoter .- The "Sea of Ice" is still attracting excellent houses, and will not, of course, be withdrawn while it continues to effect that desired consummation. Miss Keene is preparing to bring out The Corsican Brothers" in better style than it has ever been done here, as soon as the "Sea of Ics" has dore its perfect work. A number of other attractions are on the managerial list, to be produced as fast as is expedient.

Niblo's Garden .- This is the last week of Jaronne Ravel's last speciscular pantomime, "Boreas;" ro that all who have not seen that puzzling piece of comi-

cality, or who desire to take one more look, will planes attend to this word of warning.

Autoine, Gabriel and Jerome also appear every night in one of their fueny pieces, beside which, wonderful feats on the tight-rops are performed by various intrepld individuals; who seem to have so fear of breaking their necks, chief among whom are Mile Zanfreita Gabriel Ravel and " Young America."

Burton's Theater. - With the subsidence of Miss Onion, whose failure was dismally melancholy, Mr. Buston appears on the horizon. He revives for the delectation of his patrons this week, the comic drams of "Paris to London," in which he has a part more then ordinarily furny. It is even now with qualms and ircipiert speems of the disphragm, that we call to mind a certain sea-sick scene too truthfully represented by Mr. Burton in this same drams. The farce of "Tag New-York Directory" is also to be revived, with Mr. Barton in the leading part.

Barnum's American Museum -A "thrilling" play of the patriotico-historic kind, called " Our Country's Sinews," written by Mr. H. Watkins, is to be the great attraction this week. Mr. Watkins and Mrs. Charles Howard are the hero and heroine. A number of other attractive plays will be performed in addition to this one, and the full strength of the dramatic company will be brought into service to make the entertainments satisfactory. Particular arrangements will be made for the accommodation of those persons who wish on Thursday next, to have a fair view of the military and civic display on the occasion of the Worth obsequies.

No. 444 Broadway, Nagle's Juvenile Comedians.— This company has been received with much commends tion, and the youngesters are rapidly making friends and somirers. They will play this week the little operetts

of "The Alpine Maid," and a number of light musical farces, and each performance will be enlivened by a number of songs and dances, which are exceedingly well performed by the little people. Empire Holl, Kane's Arctic Voyages.-This in-

seems to be enjoying an unusually large measure of

public favor. Mr. Charles Gayler, the accomplished

ecturer, is most successful in interesting his audiences. The house has been fall on nearly every exhibition. Wood's Buildings .- Christy and Wood's Minstrels. -This new and beautiful house is crowded every night, by pleased and paying audiences. An entirely new farce is ennerveced as one of the attractions for this week. It is called "Dogs in the Dog Days," is written by Mr. S. Bleeker, and has a leading part written exprestly for George Christy, which he will

undoubtedly perform with his customary unction. Bowery Theater. - Mr. Eddy has given over for the present the sock and buskin, and resigned the Bowery to sawdust and horse-flesh. Sano's, Nathan & Co.'s Circus commence operations here this evening.

Most of the Theaters have extra attractions an nounced for Thankegiving Day.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

AMERICAN MAYORALTY CONVENTION.
THEMANN INDORSED—The American Mayoralty
Convention met on Saturday night at No. 187 Bowery,
Mr. James W. Barker presiding, and Edward MereDITH, Secretary. After some discussion the following
resolutions were unari manels adapted:
resolution were the following adapted:
resolution with the patriotic action first in
supurated by the American party of the City of New York, we
are still prepared, in this Municipal election, to ex-operate with
cur fellow citizens, of all parties, in the elevation of an houset
man to the Citie Magistracy of the city.

Resolved, That our fellow citizers, in mass meeting assem
bled, and without distinction of party having presented the
name of Daniel F. Tiemann for the Mayoralty, we doen all further official action in the premises unnecessary, and that the
Convention do now adjourn sine die. AMERICAN MAYORALTY CONVENTION.

REPUBLICAN CENTRAL COMMITTEE This Committee did not transact any business on Saturday evening. It will meet again at its head-quarters, No. 659 Broadway, on Wednesday evening.

THE PEOPLE'S CONVENTION.

An adjourned meeting of the People's or Union Corvention was held on Saturday evening at No. 18 Fourth avenue. A. F. Dow of the Night Ward was in the Chair, and ex Judge Lothrop of the Fifth Ward setted as Steretary. After unanimously adopting a series of resolutions indersing the nomination of D.n'l F. Tiemen for Mayor, the Convention adjourned, subject to the ca'l of the Chrit.

RELIEVING THE POOR.

RELIEVING THE POOR.

At a meeting held in the Seventeenth Police Precinct Station-House on Friday, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we, the undersigned members of the Metro politian Police of the Seventeenth Precinct, deeply sympathizing with that class of our fellow oftlean who are placed in straitment chromastances of extreme want, are anxious, so far as in our power lies, to aid and assist in raising up the cast down and worthy poor of our city, and restoring gashness to the hearts of the serrowful and desponding, remembering the words of Him who said. "I was lungry and you gave me meet; thirty and "you gave me drink; naked and you clothed me."

After a few perificate remarks by Capt Hart explanatory of the circums lances of the suffering and privations of the poor in the Ward and the City in ceneral, the above and the following resolution were unantemously adopted:

tion were unanimously adopted: /red, That we make a donation of fifty dollars to reliev

Insmediate want.

The money has since been paid over to proper

THE WORTH MONUMENT CELEBRATION.

THE WORTH MONUMENT CELEBRATION.
The Joint Committee on the Worth Monument Celebration and final interment of the remains of Major-Gee, Worth met again on Friday afternoon.
The following letter was received from Mrs. Worth:
Mr. Harris, Chairman of Committee:
Sir: Providence permitting, I will, with my family, be in New-York on the 25th of November, the day appointed for paying the last honors to the memory of my husband. I have no suggestions to make in regard to the arraneoments, fully believing that all my wishes will be anticipated by the friends who have thus far taken so deep an interest in the completion of the menument. I should desire to have Bishop Fetter invited as officiating clergyman, and Dr. Stevenso of Bhisheighia, and Dr. Van Reuselser of Burington, New Jersey, as friends of the family. The officers and professors of the Milliary Academy, West Point, and at Governor's island. Of any other officers, who may be in New York, who are friends of the family, you will be able to learn through Col. Myers, at the Quarternatter's office, No. 4 State street, New York. I shall be at the St. Nicholas on Monday evening. Should you desire to consult me in reference to any of the arrangements, I shall be glad to hear from you. Truly, your friend,

Albany, Nov. 19, 1857.

Judge Edmonds, who was present, was requested to attend on the re. alives and clergy.

Councilman Warnen spoke of Gen. Worth's horse, now in possession of Gen. Cadwallader of Philadel-phia, and hoped the noble steed would be procured for the procession. Gen. Cadwallader is among the invited.

On motion it was directed that Gen. Webb, also the

On motion it was directed that Gen. Webb, also the Mayor of Hertford, and others suggested by Mr. But terson, the designer and builder of the monument be invited. A letter was received from the Cincinnati Society in

A letter was received from the Cincinnal Society in regard to ecoperating and as to pall-bearers. Gea. Worth was an honorary member of that Society. The letter suggests that if it be agreeable to the Committee, the Society will make in the reinterment of the remaits. If not, that the names of one or more members would be furnished to act as pall-bearers. Referred till Saturday.

The Clerk was directed to notify Mr. Macoy to have a view taken of the catalogue and procession in four

a view taken of the catala que and procession in from of the City Hall, at the Worth Monument, and other points, and to print a report of the obsequies.

THE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.

A meeting of the ladies who have originated and sustained the several Industrial Schools in the city, and, indeed, of all others who are interested in them, was held on Friday merning in the Chapel of the University. There was present a very large represents tion of generosity and womanly tenderness.

Mr. CHAS L. BRACE, who, more than any other man in the city, has devoted himself to founding and Mr. Chas L. Brack, who, more than any other man in the city, has devoted himself to founding and furthering these schools, read an address. He commenced by developing the grandeur of the work which so many quiet heroines were doing. Thir deeds, although anknown to fame, were as truly noble and heroic as those of Florence Nightingale in the hospitale of the Crimes. The present paralysis of labor was doing a sad work among men. It debased independence to pauperism and pauperism to crime. More than ever were the Industrial Schools a necessity. The clothing end the daily meal which were given to the children would keep many from the degradation of being sent out into the streets to beg. They should be aided by the State. They were as justly entitled to it as the other schools, and he hoped that this Winter the Legislature would grant aid to them; but if the State did not do its work, they must not labor the less Misty children of the respectable poor were dependent for their food on the meal at the school. A young woman who had been deserted by her husband used, last Winter, to carry her child half a mile every morning to the school. The statistics of crime showed that not more than one criminal in ten in this country, and still less in other countries, could read and write. The rumber of children who would, from association, grow up criminals, and who, by the influence of these achools, were saved from crime, was already begin.

ning to manifest itself in the crimical records of the city. He had spent some time lately in investigating the records of the courts. The results of this investigation

city. He had spent some time lately in investigating the records of jihe courts. The results of this investigation are so singular that we give them in Mr. Brace's own words:

We will late first the records in the different prisons of what may be called the peculiar officiase of children.

"In 1825, we find 385 commitments in the Jeffer on Market Court for petil latency in 1825, with probably an addition of 50 cell for our population, we find only 172. In the same Court, in 1825, 1435 cases of vagrancy in 1826 early 899.

"In the Ease: Market Court (Third District), 441 cases of vagrancy in 1825, 3,289 cand in 1836, 441 cases of vagrancy in 1825, 3,289 cand in 1836, 441 cases of vagrancy in 1825, 3,289 cand in 1836, when the effects of these various operations would fairly show them relevan 2700 or a diministion of 191 in a single year and a reduction of average of one petty thief to every 2184 of the population in 1821, to one in about 240 in 1836, despite the poor foreign immigration in that pariod.

"In cases of vagrancy in 1831, these numbered 3,16; in 1836, 3,474; and in 1835, 3,493, showing an increase of 27 in one year against an increase of population of some 33,000.

"Turning now exclusively to children and minors, we discover that there were in the City Prison for 1936 and a decrease of area age from over in 184 to one in 1856 of the whole oppulation, and abscintery a decrease of prisoners between 19 and 19 years during the last five years of 10, and a decrease of area age from over in 184 to one in 1850 of the whole population, and a decrease last year abscintely of 480 children and minors is the City Prison.

"Of pickpockets, we discover 17 last year, against 40 in 1856." In cases of petit larceny, the roll stands thus:

y Prison.

Of pickpockets, we discover 17 last year, against 40 in 1835.
In cases of petit larceny, the roll stands thus:
Under 10.

Between 10 and 29.

crease in one year of 211, 200 cme 20,000.

commitments for vagrancy are, in Under 10, 10 to 20, 152 761 155 667 156 749

in 1836.
"It may be interesting to note that the average in London is
1 to 25, and in Paris 1 in 160."

He did not claim, of course, that all these wonderfully encouraging results were due to the Industrial Schools and the Children's Aid Society. Many causes were at work, but among the most efficient, he made no doubt, were this whole class of operations for the young: for their education, their elevation and remember improvement. Among these 8 000 criminals saved to the city in one year, and these 450 little thieves and vagabonds who were kept out this year from the prison cells, which they had occupied before, how large a chare should all those associations claim who had labored to provide new homes for the street-rovers, and who gave daily education and training to the little ones. So it was seen that the kind words and deeds done and said to little children had rich reward in raving human souls from the agony of a prison and the degradation of crime. Their schools were educating 9,000 children—children who would not otherwise go to school at all. True, they cost much money, but they did not cost as much crime did.

Mrs. Wilson, the founder of the first Industrial School, was then called to preside over a meeting of the lacies, and Miss Livinostox, the Secretary of the Fourth Ward School, read reports from the schools.

Mrs. Wilson said that in Nowark, where she was now resiting, their industrial schools had been taken into the educational system of the city. The Board of Education secured all the expenses except these for food and clothing.

Airs. J. S Ginbons asked if the ladies retained their influence and direction over the schools?

Mrs. Wilson answered that they did; that the only He did not claim, of course, that all these wonder

hirs. J. S. Gibbons asked if the ladies retained their influence and direction over the schools?

Mrs. Wilson answered that they did; that the only change in their system was that the city had an examination once a year, and they kept their books as the other schools of the city did.

The reports represent the entire expense of schooling 2 200 children; giving them five dimers a week, and clothing them is great part, at about \$15 a piece, or not much more than our avitom costs.

or not much more than our system costs.

Mrs. Gisnows said that the thanks of the meeting were due to its officers. She hoped that they would at the next meeting take their pisces at the commencement, and conduct the meeting as gentlemen did. It created order and preserved order.

The meeting them adjourned.

FIRES.

FIRE IN WORTH STREET. About 10 o'clock on Saturday night a fire occurred in the two-story and attic frame house, No. 50 Worth street, occupied by Barnett Millon, piwn broker. In a short time the roof of the building was entirely detroyed, and thence the flames communicated to fine gable end of the building adjoining, No. 48 causing come damage. It is supposed that the fire was caused by the carelessness of two boys who were searching in rome damage. It is supposed that the fire was caused by the carelessness of two boys who were searching in the attic for pledges, with candles. In the confusion attendant upon the alarm of fire several thieves congregated about the scene of the conflagration, and carried off a number of unredeemed pledges. Two or these of the effenders were arrested by the police, and taken to the Station-House. Mallon is insured for \$5,000 in the People's and Jefferson Insurance Companies. The building is owned by Mrs. Hoffman, and is insured to the extent of the damage sustained.

No. 48 is owned by James Creighton, who occupied a portion as his dwelling, the other past being let to families. Corriderable damage was done to the furtiure by water. Mr. Creighton has an insurance company, and \$900 on personal effects.

Fire in front street, occupied by Messar. Bucklin & Crane as a tea store. The building, with its contents, was entirely destroyed despite the exertions of the firemen. Loss of Messar. B. & C. about \$25,000. Insured, but in what companies we could not learn. Loss on building about \$1,000.

The fire extended to the adjoining building, No. 82, occupied by Archibald Henderson as a tea store; but, most of the stock being removed by the insurance patrel, the damage consequently will be light. The cellers of Nos. 89 and 82 were occupied by John Caswell & Co. as a storage for liquors. Damage trifing. Messar. Wilmerding & Mouat had about \$16,000 worth of tean the building, No. 80; it was all destroyed. They were probably insured. The origin of the fire is unknown.

TEXAS.

The Legislature of Texas assembled at Austin on the 2d inst. The Governor, in his annual message, gives a very encouraging account of the financial adfairs of the State. The amount of assessed taxation for 1857 was \$276,991, which, with the full tax and the revenue from taxes on merchandise and occupations, was sufficient to pay the ordinary expenses of the State, including approprations for the benevolent institutions and the Penientiery. There will be a cish surplus of \$760,000.

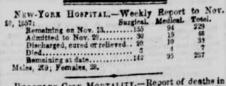
The Governor recommends that the State should, out of the surplus of the last Texas Debt Fund returned to Texas by the United States, pay to old creditors of Texas the difference between the amount which they received under the act of Congress and that at which their debts were rated and classified at the Texas Treasury.

hat at which their debts were rated and classified at the Texas Treasury.

The principal of the School Find has increased to \$2.00,000, and, under an extension of the existing provisions in regard to land saler to all the lands of the State, is expected to increase hereafter at the rate \$100,000 a year. The number of abulars in the public schools was, in 1856, 72,826, and, in 1857, about 87,660.

The Governor is in favor of aid to the railroad es The Governor is in favor of aid to the railroad enterprises of the State, but the Constitution forbids direct aid from the State. Means are suggested, without violeting the spirit of the instrument. He proposes, however, to take the sense of the people on the
expediency of calling a Convention to amend the
State Constitution.

[Nat. Intel.



BROOKLYN CITY MORTALITY.—Report of deaths in the City of Breaklyn from Nov. 14 to 21, inclusive: Males, 51; females, 42. Men. 16; boys, 35; women, 22; siris, 39. Total, 93 Rativity—United States, 55; Ireland, 12; Germany, 6; England, 9; Carada, 1.

More Work for Mechanics.—Orders have been issued to the Gesport Navy Yard by the Department for the immediate preparation of the brig Perry, for the Brazil station, and of the sloop of war Marion, for the coset of Airios. [Richmond Dispatch.]

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE ATLANTIC. GREAT FAILURES IN ENGLAND. Discount at the Bank 10 per cent.

STOPPAGE OF DENNISTOUN, CROSS & Co. Failure of the Western Bank of Scotland. GENERAL PROGRESS OF RUIN THE CRISIS WORKING ON THE CONTINUET.

Decline in Cotton-Market Stagnant.

A FORTNIGHT LATER FROM INDIA. LUCKNOW RELIEVED AT LAST.

The United States mail steamstip Atlantic, Capt. Eldridge, which sailed from Liverpool at 4 o'clook on the afternoon of November 11, arrived here at 6 | lest evening, bringing seventy-one passengers and \$127,923

The steamship Asia arrived at Liverpool at 64 a. m. on the 9th.

The screw steamer Antelope was appointed to leave Liverpool for Portland direct on Thursday, the 19th. The steamer Kargaroo arrived at Liverpool Nov. 11 at 9 o'eleck a. m.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

On Saturday the 7th, shouly after the departure of the Niagara, the suspension of Mesers. Denniston & Co., ore of the largest firms connected with the American trade in Great Britain, was announced. Taeir liabilities are estimated at something like £2,000,000 sterling. The head establishment of the house is in Glasgow, and there are branches in London and Liverpool, New-York and New-Orleans, and Melbeurne, Australia; but the Melbeurne firm is not compromised. The almost total cessation of remittances from America was the cause of the suspension. The private property of the partners is of greet magnitude, and it is presumed the embarrasement will be but temporary. The funds were buoyant throughout the day, and an

advance of | per cent in consols took place. The applications for discount at the Bank continued extremely heavy.

At Hamburg, the rate of discount advanced to 91

per cent. It transpired that the liabilities of Mesers. Naylor,

Vickers & Co., instead of amounting to a million eterling, did not exceed half that sum; that the stock of iron held by the firm in England and America is worth £270,000, and that every debt owing to them in Americe is of a character on which say sound and prudent bouse might have implicitly relied.

On Monday, the 2th, the Bank of England raised its

rate of discount from 9 to 10 per cent.

The Western Bank of Scotland at Glargow, with a paid-up capital of £1,500,000 and deposits supposed to amount to £6,000,000 sterling, closed its doors on the

9th. This Bank did an immense business in Glasgow, and had about 100 branches scattered over Scotiand. The suspension caused great dismay, but as the proprietary numbers many very wealthy men, no eventual less is feared. The Bank had an active connection with America and with American houses in Glasgow.

The suspension was also announced of Mesers.

Bernioch, Twentyman & Rigg of London and Manchester, ergaged in the silk trade. Liabilities estimated at from £200,000 to £300,000. Four or five fi me expected to be involved with them. Mesers. Broadway & Barclay, East India and general merchants, Londor, also stopped payment on the 9th, with liabilities estimated at £180,000 to £200,000.

The furds on Monday, notwithstanding adverse influences, exhibited much steadiness, and although Correle declined | under the influence of the rise in the bank rates, a reaction afterward took place.

The American advices produced a good effect.

There was an absence of gold withdrawals from the Bank, and the exportation of silver to the East ap-Peared to have received a complete wreck.

The acceptances of Hege and Williamson of Lives peol, correspondents of Wm Hoge & Co. of New-Yo k, were not taken up; and Paris letters reported that the large American house of John Munro & Co. had

stopped payment.

was appounced. A deputation from Liverpool united with that from Glasgow for the purpose of inducing the Government to take steps in the financial crisis, but no result had been attained. The Manchester Commercial Association declined to join in the movement, being of opicion that the Government should not interfere with the cir-

culating n.edium. On Tuesday, the 10th, the funds were quite buoyant and closed at a considerable advance. The official closing quotation was 884 2887, but afterward sales were made at 88 2 89 for money, and 89 2 89 for account. Sovereigns to the amount of £300,000 or £460,000 were taken from the Bank for Scotland, the fall of the Western Bank having caused a run on some of the other principal banks at Glasgow and else-where, including even the Savings Banks.

In mercantile quarters there was rather less uneasiness, but the applications for discount were still very

pressing.
The London Joint Stock Banks, with one exception refused to increase their allowance for deposits beyon 8 per cent. The following failures were reported:

Babcock & Co., of Liverpool, Glasgow, and New-York. A surplus of assets confidently expected. Liabilities, £300,000. Henry Dutilh & Co., of Liverpool.

Jos. Foot & Sons, silk manufacturers, London. Liabilities not more than £40,000, and assets fally

The share market was considerably lower, on Tuesday, under heavy sales. The London Morning Post declares that the Bank of England has succeeded in alarming credit and check-ing industry, and has failed in giving an inward direc-

tien to the gold currency.

A letter from Hamberg of Nov. 7 reports a regular panic on the Stock Exchange there. There was a great want of specie and bills of exchange were al-

most ursaleable. At a meeting of the shareholders of the Boros Bank of Liverpool it was resolved to register the Bank under the Joint Stock Banking Companies act, and to hold a subsequent meeting to consider the propriety of winding up the affairs of the Bank.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.-In American Securities buriness was limited, and the tendency downward.

THE CRISIS IN AMERICA.

THE CRISIS IN AMERICA.

From The London Times, Nov. 11.

Our Transatiantic neighbors take the convulsion of their money market with their accustomed coolness. Their trade is for the time, indeed, almost dead. Could people, upon the failure of a circulating medium, fall back in mediately upon the original principle of commerce—exchange in kind—this need not be the result; for why should not a snuff box procurs a pair of boots, a pound of coffee, a beefsteak! Why should not cutlery and carpeting, hosiery and cartle, grain and breadcloth, timber and glass and earthenware, come to an understanding with each other! Why should not the different protessions and trades accommodate each other upon the basis of some honest natural bargain without the aid of artifice, and painting and architecture, arithmetic and dateing, law and medicine, foreign larguages and jewelry, millinery and the accomposition of the composition of